

RECEIVED

THE MORE CONVENIENT SEASON.

Alone he sat, and wept. That very night  
The Ambassador of God, with earnest zeal  
Of eloquence, had warned him to repent,  
And like the Roman at Drusill's side,  
Hearing the truth, he trembled, conscience-  
wrought.

Yet sin allur'd. The struggle shook him  
sore.

The dim lamp waned—the hour of midnight  
told;

Prayer sought for entrance, but the heart  
had clos'd

Its diamond valve. He threw him on his  
couch.

And bade the spirit of his God depart.

—But there was war within him, and he  
sigh'd—

"Depart not utterly thou Blessed One!  
Return when youth is past, and make my soul  
Forever thine"

—With kindling brow he trod  
The haunts of pleasure, while the viol's voice,  
And beauty's smile, his joyous pulses woke.

To love he knelt, and on his brow she hung  
Her freshest myrtle wreath. For gold he  
sought.

And winged wealth indulged him, till the  
world

Pronounced him happy. Manhood's vigor-  
ous prime

Swelled to its climax, and his busy days  
And restless nights swept like a tide away.

Care struck deep root around him, and each  
shoot

Still striking earthward, like the Indian tree,  
Shut out the woven shades the eye of Hea-  
ven,

When lo! a message from the Crucified—  
"Look unto me and live." Pausing he spoke  
Of weariness and haste, and want of time,

And duty to his children, and besought  
A longer space to do the work of Heaven.

—God spoke again, when age had shed  
his snows,

On his wan temples, and the palsied hand  
Shrank from the gold-gathering. But the  
rigid chain

Of habit bound him, and he still implored  
A more convenient season.

"See, my step

Is firm and free—my unquenched eye de-  
lights

To view this pleasant world, and life with me  
May last for many years. In the calm hour  
Of lingering sickness, I can better fit  
For vast eternity."

—Disease approach'd

And reason fled. The maniac strove with  
death,

And grappled like a fiend, with shrieks and  
cries,

Till darkness smote his eye-balls, and thick  
ice

Clos'd in around his heart-strings. The poor  
clay

Lay vanquished and distorted. But the  
soul—

The soul, whose promis'd season never came  
To hearken to its Maker's call, had gone  
To weigh his suffrance with its own abuse,  
And bide the audit.

Hartford, Feb. 1832. L. H. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRUNKEN HUSBANDS!

Oh! how many such heart rending  
scenes have I been compelled to wit-  
ness! I will relate one, the particulars  
of which will long be impressed upon  
my memory. The husband and wife  
were both the playmates of my youth.  
He was once rich and respectable—she  
virtuous and happy. He became re-  
duced by drunkenness, to the lowest  
degree of poverty and degradation, and  
his wife was, of course, brought to an  
extreme state of wretchedness. I was  
called to make her a professional visit,  
and found the husband stupid upon the  
floor, surrounded by all the disgusting  
accompaniments of a drunkard. The  
poor woman lay shivering under a few  
tattered remnants of bedding; and as I  
gazed upon her emaciated form, I could  
not refrain from weeping like a child  
over the innocent victim. A few years  
since, so lovely, so cheerful, so happy;  
and now so wretched. The contrast  
was too much. I remember well when  
her fond parents gave her away to the  
man of her choice; and I can still, as it  
were, see her rich blue eye moistened  
with the sacred tear of affection, as she  
fondly gazed upon the idol of her heart.  
That senseless degraded being is all  
that is left of him—and that pale and  
grief-worn form is all that now remains  
of her. I remember, too, the beauty  
and neatness of their first dwelling, with  
all its tasteful decorations.

It was a little Paradise, of which she  
was the guardian angel. It was a pleas-  
ant sight, to see the husband and wife,  
on a summer evening, seated together  
on their piazza, enjoying a sweet com-  
munion with each other, and reveling in  
unmitigated happiness. Their  
house is now a wretched hovel—and  
their happiness, the bitterest drags ever  
drained from the cup of human mis-  
ery. They were hospitable—how could  
they be otherwise! they were happy;  
and their kindly feelings could not but  
extend to those around them—their  
well replenished sideboard was free to  
all their friends, and how could so hap-  
py a man refuse to partake of the exal-  
tating beverage which he so freely ur-  
ged upon others? He did partake; &  
now—look at him! He was "his own  
master, and knew how to govern him-  
self." He saw no danger, but took  
the viper to his bosom, and it stung  
him—and the accursed sting poisoned  
the fountain of all the finer feelings of

his nature. Now he lies there, an aw-  
ful warning to all mankind, to beware  
of the first indulgence! Where now  
are all the noble feelings of his manly  
heart? Where that strong and subli-  
mated affection which he once bore for  
his lovely wife? Where the strength  
and beauty of his once energetic frame?  
And where his own self-respect, which  
elevated him above the thought of an  
act of meanness? Ask that demon  
which now broods over him with breath  
more poisonous than the Bohon Upas,  
and he will grin in horrid exultation o-  
ver his victim, and point significantly  
to the empty bottle at his side.

The disease of the unfortunate fe-  
male was produced by grief and want  
of nourishment. She informed me that  
she had tasted nothing that day, and  
that her child had been taken from her  
the day before, by a kind neighbor, to  
preserve its wretched life—and then  
she wept and sobbed forth a prayer!  
and what was it, my friends? She in-  
voked the blessing of Heaven upon her  
child, and prayed in agony for her hus-  
band. Yes! she prayed for him, who  
but yesterday snatched from herself and  
child their last morsel of food, and sold  
it for RUM!

Oh! young ladies, beware of a drun-  
ken husband. For no language can  
describe the sorrows of his wife. Her  
days are spent in bitter toil, and all  
night long she weeps in unutterable an-  
guish. She shuns the sight of her for-  
mer companions; for the remembrance  
of the past embitters her sorrows. Her  
heart has sickened within her, and grief  
& famine have wasted away her frame.  
All her proud hopes have passed away  
like a dream—and who can give her  
comfort? The fondest affections of her  
heart are blighted, and she has no hope  
but in the grave. Oh, young ladies! if  
it was the last word I ever expected to  
say to you, I would repeat—BEWARE  
OF A DRUNKEN HUSBAND!  
Dr. Scott's Address.

FREQUENT DRINKING.

Frequent drinking after the sun has  
risen should always be avoided: it causes  
the same sickness, drooping, and  
thirst in the animal, that may be ob-  
served in the vegetable kingdom.—  
Plants may be completely saturated with  
water at night, and will preserve their  
freshness through the whole of the fol-  
lowing day, though exposed to the sun:  
yet, if slightly watered in the morning,  
how different is their appearance! So  
it is with man. During the whole of  
our desert travelling, on going to rest,  
I always drank as much water as I  
could possibly swallow, and frequently,  
until the same hours on the following  
night, never ventured to put the cup  
to my lips; yet I suffered less from the  
heat and thirst than my companions,  
who usually drank during the day.—  
[Denham and Clapperton's Discoveries  
in Africa.

[Our laborers in the fields, in hot  
weather, who are always drinking, and  
yet always dry, would do well to try  
Major Denham's plan, instead of pour-  
ing down their throats such quantities  
of beer or cider, the money expended in  
which would obtain for them a nour-  
ishing meal of beef or mutton. For  
health and strength, in regard to drink,  
the half is better than the whole.]  
London Paper.

The puzzle solved.—The New York  
Standard claims the merit of having in-  
vented a machine for picking the bones  
from shad, for which some Philadel-  
phia gentlemen offered a reward the  
other day.—The following is the Stan-  
dard's description of the invention.

"This confounded paragraph has af-  
fronted our sight in every paper we  
have opened these two weeks past, and  
we have regularly turned from it in un-  
mitigated wrath. It occupies space  
uselessly, and can tend to no good, for  
no man but ourself can win the premi-  
um, and we like not to accept monies  
upon such terms, having determined to  
own fame and fullness of pockets solely  
to our professional labors. But we can  
bear it no longer; here is the vile thing  
again, and we may as well, by solving  
the problem, end it. Here then is the  
machine required—a wheel and crank  
(A) turned by your foot, has a strap  
connected with a steel spindle (B),  
which passes through your ears, and to  
which is fastened your mouth a coarse  
toothed brass comb (C) the shad is to  
be thrown in, in moderate pieces, the  
spindle is set whirling, and the bones  
are separated by the comb teeth, and  
thrown over the left shoulder, while  
the prepared fish is put safely to its  
natural use. Please remit the \$500 in  
U. S. Bank bills; they are good enough  
for the present, and upon receiving a  
premium you shall receive a "power of  
attorney" to take out & use the patent.

A Pulpit Bull.—A popular preacher  
enriched his sermons occasionally with  
this jewel.—"Remember, I beseech  
you brethren, never to forget that we  
are all sailing down the stream of time,  
and must inevitably land at last in the  
great ocean of eternity."

One day, upon removing some books  
at the chambers of Sir William Jones,  
a large spider dropped upon the floor,  
upon which Sir William, with some  
warmth, said, "Kill that spider. Day,  
kill that spider!" "No," said Mr. Day,  
with that coolness for which he was so  
conspicuous, "I will not kill that spi-  
der, Jones. I do not know that I have  
a right to kill that spider. Suppose  
when you are going in your coach to  
Westminster Hall, a superior being,  
who, perhaps, may have as much power  
over you as you have over this in-  
sect, should say to his companion, 'Kill  
that lawyer! kill that lawyer!' how  
should you like that, Jones? and I am  
sure that, to most people, a lawyer is a  
more noxious animal than a spider."

Johnny, where's my razor? (bawled  
an Eastern shoreman, as he stood be-  
fore the looking-glass duly prepared  
for the operation of shaving.) "Why,  
daddy, I've just done opening oysters  
with it." "Well, tarnation take the  
boy, run and rub it on a brick bat, and  
by gosh, if ever you do the like again,  
if you shan't grind it."

The following incident has occasion-  
ed much conversation. A discussion  
arose on Monday at a Coffee House on  
the Boulevard des Italiens, between an  
elderly gentleman and a young man  
with black mustachios, which was fol-  
lowed by a challenge given by the lat-  
ter. When the parties arrived on the  
spot, the seconds measured the distan-  
ce and loaded the pistols. During  
these preparations, the young musta-  
chioed hero kept walking about, hum-  
ming a tune. The grey headed gentle-  
man said nothing, but, when every thing  
was ready, suggested that an explana-  
tion might even then prevent matters  
proceeding to extremities; but his an-  
tagonist, encouraged by his forbear-  
ance, indignantly refused to listen to a-  
ny thing of the kind. His adversary  
then coolly took up his pistol, and, see-  
ing a bird flying in the air with great  
rapidity, he fired and killed it. The  
young man turned pale; on which the  
skillful marksman said—"You have  
now seen a proof of my skill, and you  
must either stand my fire or add two  
Napoleons to the subscription opened  
for the unfortunate cholera patients.—  
Decide quickly, and recollect that the  
larger the bird the more easy it is to  
hit him." The proposition was ac-  
cepted, and we understand that the mo-  
ney was paid on the same day to one of  
the arrondissements of Paris.

French Paper.

FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.) May 30, 1832.  
When basking in the sunshine of  
prosperity, at ease in our possessions  
and enjoyments, how apt are we to for-  
get the almost endless vicissitudes of  
fortune; that the pride of the rich man  
may be humbled and the murmurings  
of the discontented poor may be turned  
into rejoicing—that the work of years  
may vanish as a tale that has been told,  
and the toil of many days may be sought  
after in vain. Salutary are the lessons  
which are taught by adversity, and soft-  
ening and ameliorating to the heart are  
those which spring from affliction.—  
Who does not appreciate the gently  
consoling smile that would cheer the  
gloom which sorrow has thrown around  
the heart? Who by failing to recall to  
memory the kind words and looks of  
affection in seasons of bitterness, would  
forego those delicious pleasures which  
it inspires? Does not the remembrance  
of kindness impart a glow to the feel-  
ings, and cause the heart to pulsate  
with a warmer throb, and imprint im-  
ages there which will live forever.

We realize all these reflections in a  
degree which we want words to express,  
when we recall to remembrance the e-  
vents which this day twelve months a-  
go brought forth. The tale of our cala-  
mity as a community, was borne upon  
every breeze and awakened a feeling  
of universal benevolence, and munificent  
donations crowded upon us. To those  
to whom we are so much indebted, it  
may afford a pleasurable gratification  
to learn, that the progress made in re-  
building our town, has exceeded the  
most sanguine expectations. One hun-  
dred and sixteen houses have been com-  
pleted, and twenty more are in a state  
of forwardness. Among the latter are  
three churches, the Episcopal, the Pres-  
byterian, and Roman Catholic; the first  
is almost completed, the second is  
expected to be so in the month of July,  
and the third has only as yet the frame  
of the building and steeple erected; in  
addition to these public buildings, a  
very neat and comfortable Town House  
with a Market underneath has been e-  
rected.  
N. C. Journal.

A friend has favored us with the sub-  
joined extract of a letter from General  
LAFAYETTE, dated in April last:

"You will see in the French papers  
that we are under the dreadful influ-  
ence of the Cholera. The number of  
the dead within the walls of the Cap-  
ital comes near ten thousand: It is now  
somewhat abating. The disease will  
extend to every part of France and Eu-

rope: may it be restrained from cross-  
ing over the Atlantic!

Our Session is at an end. Although  
we are under obligations to it for the  
suppression of hereditary peerage, of  
the penalties against the usurpation of  
title, which is an additional deadly blow  
to the existence of a noblesse in France,  
and for some other amelioration, it has  
fallen short of what the country had a  
right to expect. A late discussion is  
peculiarly deplorable—the alien bill: I  
send you what I have said against it."

In the speech referred to, General  
Lafayette reflects strongly on the  
course of the French Government to-  
wards the refugee Poles, and indeed its  
whole course respecting that unhappy  
country. "The King and the Cham-  
ber," he says, "engaged their responsi-  
bility and their honor that the national-  
ity of Poland should be respected. How  
has that promise been redeemed? Re-  
mark the ukase of the Emperor, and  
the late measures he has taken. Au-  
thenticated narratives prove the barbar-  
ous treatment and the breach of faith  
practised towards such Poles as have  
had, I will not say the folly, to confide in  
the amnesty, because they have had no  
choice, between Prussian bayonets on  
one side, and Austrian bayonets on the  
other. These breaches of faith, this a-  
bominable treatment on the part of the  
Emperor, have earned for him, not the  
title of *despot*, for that he is by the na-  
ture of his station, but of *tyrant*. I do  
not know that any diplomatic propriety  
should prevent my giving things and  
men their true names."

It appears that the European govern-  
ments have thrown every obstacle in  
the way of the miserable refugees who  
have sought to escape the dungeon or  
Siberia. The abandonment by the  
ministry of the principle of non-inter-  
vention in the case of the Italian patri-  
ots, is again mentioned with severe re-  
probation. The veteran champion of  
freedom hopes that the French flag will  
not disappear from Romagna without  
securing the meliorations promised to  
Italy.

BANK OF THE U. STATES.

The bill re chartering this Institu-  
tion passed the Senate of the U. S. on  
the 11th, by a vote of 28 to 20. The  
following are its provisions:

1. The Bank Charter to be continu-  
ed fifteen years, from and after the 3d  
day of March, 1836; that being the day  
on which the present charter expires.

2. The Directors may appoint two  
or more officers to sign notes less than  
one hundred dollars, which shall be  
binding on the corporation, in the same  
manner as if signed by the Presi-  
dent and Cashier.

3. The Bank is not to issue or put  
in circulation any notes, or any checks  
or drafts, of a less denomination than  
fifty dollars, which shall not, on the fa-  
ces thereof, be payable at the bank  
where issued.

4. The Bank, and all its offices, shall  
be bound to receive, in payment of bal-  
ances due them from other banks, notes  
or bills of the Bank of the United  
States, wherever made payable on their  
faces.

5. The Bank is to hold no real es-  
tate (except bank buildings and lands  
mortgaged, &c.) for a longer period  
than five years.

6. The Bank shall not establish or  
continue more than two offices in any  
one State.

7. The Bank is to pay two hundred  
thousand dollars a year to the United  
States for the benefits of the charter,  
during the whole period of fifteen years.

8. It shall be lawful for Congress to  
provide by law, that the bank shall be  
restrained, at any time after March 2,  
1826, from issuing or keeping in cir-  
culation, bills of a less denomination than  
twenty dollars.

9. The Cashier shall report annually  
to the Secretary of the Treasury the  
name of all stockholders; and the  
Treasurer of any State, on request,  
shall be furnished with a list of stock-  
holders who may be citizens of such  
State.

It will be perceived by our readers,  
that, with the exception of the section  
confining the charter, and that author-  
izing the signature of small bills by other  
officers besides the President and  
Cashier, all the provisions and enact-  
ments of the bill are limitations and  
restraints on the bank, or increasing its  
burdens.

First, as to the bonus. For the pres-  
ent charter, and for the whole twenty  
years, the Bank paid one million and  
a half of dollars; for the new char-  
ter, and for the shorter period of fifteen  
years, the Bank is to pay two hundred  
thousand dollars a year; that is to say,  
three millions in all.

2. The circulation of small checks &  
orders is prohibited.

3. All notes issued at any office shall  
be payable at that office.

4. All the offices are bound to receive  
the notes of all other offices, when offer-  
ed in payment of balances due from  
State banks.

5. The very important power is re-  
served of restraining the circulation of

all bills under twenty dollars. This  
provision was inserted for the alleged  
purpose of giving up a large portion of  
the circulation of the Bank to the State  
institutions, if the States shall be of o-  
pinion, that the public good requires a  
withdrawal from circulation of all notes  
under five dollars, with a view to the  
introduction of a greater portion of spe-  
cie into the general circulation.

6. The number of Branches is lim-  
ited to two in any one State.

In Committee of the Whole a sec-  
tion was introduced for distributing  
the bonus among the several States, ac-  
cording to numbers; but this section  
was subsequently rejected, and the mo-  
ney is to be paid, like other public mo-  
nies, into the National Treasury.

It seems to us that this bill very fair-  
ly presents the question, whether the  
Bank of the United States shall be con-  
tinued; since it introduces no new  
cause of dispute, but, on the contrary,  
contains several restraints on the Bank,  
introduced to give greater security to  
the public interests.

Extraordinary example of Colossal  
Size.—A Man nine feet ten inches in  
height.—A family of silk weavers, liv-  
ing in the quarter St. Jacques, of Par-  
is, consisting of a father, mother, and  
child, all of whom enjoy uninterrupted  
and vigorous health; the former two,  
ever since their marriage, have contin-  
ued to live, upon four pounds of coarse  
wheaten bread, and one pound of beef  
daily, these substances being so dis-  
tributed that one-fourth of each is eaten  
by the mother, one-fourth by the child,  
and two-fourths by the father; in addi-  
tion to these substances, they take noth-  
ing during the day but a little coffee,  
not remarkably strong, in the morn-  
ing; and when business is remarkably  
flourishing, once upon a time, by way  
of holiday feasting, a few vegetables,  
such as haricot beans, cabbage, or po-  
tatoes. The husband is from Caen, for-  
ty-five years of age, nine feet ten inches  
(English measure) in height, and very  
robust and fat; the wife is from Lyons,  
thirty-four years of age, about five feet  
(English measure) in height, and very  
strong and muscular; the child is also  
strong and healthy, and nine years of  
age. The parents have been married  
eighteen years, the whole of which pe-  
riod they have dwelt in the same part  
of Paris; the wife has produced six  
children, and is now three months gone  
with the seventh; has suffered very lit-  
tle during her accouchment, except in  
the first; and has never, while nursing,  
consumed more than the quantity of  
food already mentioned, nor felt any  
want of more. Five of the children  
died from convulsions during the peri-  
od of teething. The mother attended  
me as a sick nurse, living with me in  
the house, and sitting up night and  
day for near five weeks. She consum-  
ed so little food, as to be remarked  
both by myself and master of the hotel  
with whom she dined.

Correspondence of the London Med. Journ.

A correspondent of a London paper,  
in a letter written at Paris about the  
middle of April, says of the Cholera:—

During the ten first days of its exis-  
tence here it attacked its obviously de-  
voted objects; but within the last four  
or five days it has ascended to a high-  
er grade of subjects. Its chief seat  
continues on the south side of the river;  
yet on the north, also, does it make  
lamentable ravages. The Faubourg  
St. Germain, from one extremity to the  
other, and from the river to the Boule-  
vards, has suffered to a deplorable ex-  
tent. I will not particularise the  
streets that have been principally visi-  
ted by the malady, lest I should create  
uneasiness among the relatives of the  
many English and Irish families resi-  
dent in that quarter; but I will say that  
the aspect of the Faubourg St. Ger-  
main is very melancholy indeed.—  
"Have you any," or "how many, sick in  
your house?" is the inquiry exchanged  
by the heart stricken inhabitants, in-  
stead of the accustomed salutation of  
other times. The sight of coffins borne  
in every direction, of doors of dwelling-  
houses and churches hung in black, the  
constant succession of funerals, and the  
more sad and dismal carriages, each  
laden with the mortal remains of sev-  
eral deceased persons of the more hum-  
ble classes, added to the inscriptions  
on the doors or window shutters of un-  
opened houses—"Closed on account of  
sickness;"—these, I say, united, over-  
power the strongest nerves, and speak  
to the feelings of the most insensible.

The character of the Parisians is to-  
tally altered. In the early days of the  
disease it was, with almost all classes,  
a subject for indignant mirth, and a  
pretext for the populace to commit  
outrages the most disgraceful.—Alarm  
has superseded presumptuous security  
and incredulity. The Boulevards, pub-  
lic walks, and gardens, are compara-  
tively deserted—the theatres literally  
empty. Every third person you meet  
holds his (or her) handkerchief to the  
mouth, impressed with the belief that  
the disease is in the atmosphere, & that  
to respire is death. No man laughs,









# HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND

*Abandonment of the Reform Bill—Resignation of the Grey Ministry—Appointment of the Wellington Ministry.*

The ship Marmora, at New York, brings a Liverpool paper of the 14th May.

The REFORM BILL was defeated in the House of Lords on the 12th, by a majority of FORTY. On the 13th, news of the result was received at Liverpool. Placards were immediately pasted around the streets with the heading:—**DOWN WITH THE HOUSE OF LORDS!** It is said that the King refused to sign the patents for the new Peers whom Earl Grey wished to create to carry the bill. The Ministers, thereupon, resigned, and a new Ministry was to be created, at the head of which the Duke of Wellington would be again placed. A meeting of 200,000 persons had been held in Birmingham, at which it was resolved to refuse the payment of taxes.

## STILL LATER.

The packet ship Britannia, also at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 16th May. From the postscript to the New York Commercial and the second edition of the Courier we make the following copious and highly interesting extracts.

## RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Earl Grey, it will be recollected, was defeated in his first movement on the Reform Bill in committee, on the night of the 7th May. It was evident, from his language at the close of the debate on that occasion, that his next movement would be the creation of a sufficient number of Peers to carry the bill in his own way. And that the King would sanction such a resort, little doubt was entertained, since the public, in both hemispheres, has been made to believe that it was the Premier who was hesitating upon this measure, even more than his Majesty.

It appears, however, that so far as the King was concerned, this impression was a deception. The further discussion of the bill was deferred to the 10th of May. Meantime application was made to the King for the new creations, and the papers in the confidence of the Ministers announced the members to be created, viz: twenty-five eldest sons of Peers were to have been called up on the 10th, and twenty-five new Peers created, on the 11th—with as many more afterwards, as the case might require.

A Cabinet Council was held on the 8th, at which the Ministers agreed to require the creation of the Peers, in default of which they would proceed no farther with the bill. His Majesty was waited upon with this decision, and, to the astonishment of the whole British nation, (after what had transpired,) **THE KING REFUSED HIS ASSENT TO THE MEASURE PROPOSED,** & that refusal of course has ENDED THE WHIG MINISTRY! Lord Grey did not wait for the sitting of the 10th, to proclaim this result; but, on the opening of the sitting of the 9th, he announced the retirement of himself and colleagues from the government, in the terms reported in succeeding columns.

The debates which have ensued, particularly in the House of Commons, in consequence of this unexpected turn of affairs, have been full of spirit.

The King came to London on the 12th, on which day the DUKE OF WELLINGTON was appointed First Lord of the Treasury, and kissed his Majesty's hand on entering upon the duties of Premier.

The papers of the evening of the 14th, and morning of the 15th, announce that the new government was formed, but the names had not transpired. Mr. Baring, it was said, would be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Lyndhurst re-ascend the Wool-sack.

The Livery of London, in the Common-hall assembled, had petitioned the House of Commons to withhold supplies until the Reform Bill should be passed.

The course taken by the King on this question, has drawn down upon his head the fierce wrath of the Reformers throughout the nation. We have only time to note the following:—

Their Majesties visited London on the 12th, as it had been announced that they would do, in the Court Circular. They reached the village of Horsham without any notice being taken of their progress. A party of Lancers, twenty in number, met them at that place, and escorted them. This seems to have been necessary; as, at Brentford, the people had collected in large numbers, and assailed the Royal carriage with groans, hisses, &c., and with pieces of mud. This continued along the whole road to London, & in the Park, through which it proceeded to the palace. It reached there at half past one. The Duke of Wellington was there, in full uniform, and had been treated by the people in like manner. Lord Althorp, Sir Robert Peel, the Marquis of Chandos, and Colonel Woodford repaired there soon afterwards. Three hours after, the Duke retired amidst the hisses of the mob, who continued before the palace until between five and six

o'clock, cheering and hissing those who passed in and out, as they were friends or foes of the late Ministry.—Sir Francis Burdett, passing on horseback, was greeted with three cheers. There was to be a levee on the 16th, and a drawing-room and ball the day after; after which, their Majesties were to return to Windsor.

A meeting of the National Political Union was held on the evening of the 12th, at which thousands attended, and a resolution was passed, denouncing any person as a public enemy, who should advise his Majesty to dissolve Parliament, in the existing crisis. A run on the bank for gold was recommended in a placard. Meetings were called in several of the parishes of London, for the purpose of petitioning the house to cut off the supplies.

When the news of the resignation of ministers reached Manchester, the reform committee assembled forthwith, and prepared a petition to the House begging they would grant no further supplies. Fifteen or sixteen thousand signatures were obtained; but, it is said, fraudulently; as one boy signed sixteen times. Another account says the number of petitioners was 21,000. The deputies proceeded with it forthwith to London.

At Birmingham, the council of the political Union were in high debate of the matter. The death-bells were tolled from the evening of the 10th, when the news was received, till 8 o'clock of the next morning. The report of the debate on Lord Ebrington's motion was received with great enthusiasm, and created a revolution of popular feeling. At Carlisle and Preston, the news seems to have been received with indifference.

At Bolton, the Manchester resolutions to "vote no more supplies" and "pay no more taxes," were re-echoed by the mob. At Bristol, a public meeting of the 'Union' took place on the 11th, and declared that it was 'disgusted' with the proceedings of the House of Lords. Remonstrances were also got up at Bath and Brighton. A dumb peal was rung on the bells of the parish church of Sheffield; and the town crier, with his bell shrouded in crape, summoned the inhabitants to assemble in the evening.

## BIRMINGHAM, May 10.

It is scarcely possible to imagine the spirit of excitement into which the town of Birmingham has been thrown by the rejection of the Reform Bill by the Lords, and the resignation of His Majesty's Ministers. The anti-reformers in London may affect to treat this with contempt; but if they had been present in Birmingham this day, we doubt not that another and a very different feeling would have prevailed in their minds. In this town there is but one feeling,—one firm, fixed, determined feeling,—which it is impossible to suppress.—We are morally certain, that if the Bill be not passed, the people will not pay taxes. This they have determined.

The number of people assembled yesterday afternoon at Newhall-hill certainly exceeded 100,000. The space, which occupies 6 acres, was densely filled, and, as on Monday, the tops of the surrounding hills and houses were covered with people. It is really astonishing how such a number of human beings could have been got together so suddenly and spontaneously in four hours. We understand that several large manufacturers, heretofore considered anti-reformers, closed their work rooms at 3 o'clock, to give their men an opportunity to attend the meeting, and at the same time informing them that their wages would be paid as usual. But the meeting was not confined to Birmingham people alone.—Many thousand persons attended from the surrounding towns, and deputies from Worcester, Coventry, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Warwick, and other places, were hourly arriving, in order to take advice as to the best course of proceeding in their respective districts.

## 6 o'clock, P. M.

The meeting is just over, and though for the last two hours the people have been leaving the ground, not being able to hear the proceedings, yet the numbers now passing our windows are truly terrific. All however is quiet.—The people conscious of their strength are not alarmed for the Bill. They feel that they can take it at any time should the Lords refuse to grant it them.

The London Times openly recommends to the people and to the House of Commons, the refusal of all supplies to the Government until a Bill of Reform, even more extensive than that rejected, shall be adopted. And the editor then proceeds to say that this advice is not idle. "The country is everywhere about to realize it. London has begun. The Common Council yesterday, amongst a series of resolutions, each of which is worthy of the highest applause, for the spirit and energy, and sound good sense which it indicates, declared that the advisers of His Majesty's negative upon the propositions of his Ministers to create Peers, have proved themselves the enemies of their Sovereign, and have put to imminent hazard THE STABILITY OF THE THRONE and the tranquillity and security of the country."

They resolved, under these distressing circumstances, and as a means of procuring for the people an efficient reform, "to petition the House of Commons to WITHHOLD THE SUP-

PLIES until such a reform shall have been secured."

They resolved that Lord Grey and his colleagues deserved the highest respect and regard from the Common Council; and finally—and what is not the least impressive symptom of the whole—they resolved that a committee of their body should sit from day to day, and report upon the PROGRESS OF REFORM. A proceeding like this does by no means look as if the citizens of London conceived the present to be an ordinary crisis, or one which was to be provided for by means of a common place description. It appertains to a time on the issues of which hangs REFORM OR REVOLUTION; and that is the true character of the existing hour.

London, May 13.—Public Feeling.—Thursday afternoon, about half past five o'clock, a vast crowd of people assembled in the neighborhood of the House of Commons and Palace-yard.—The Duke of Cumberland, the Marquis of Londonderry, and Lord Rosslyn, passing in company along Parliament st. on horseback, towards the Horse-Guards, were recognized and followed by a mob of between 200 and 300 men and boys, hooting and hissing. At the entrance to the Horse-Guards the shouts were tremendous, when his Royal Highness, in a good natured manner, made his obeisance to the assailants.—They were followed by the mob thro' the Park as far as St. James' Palace, when his Royal highness and the Marquis of Londonderry turned back, at a brisk trot, towards the House of Commons, where they alighted. Here they were again assailed with deafening yells and hisses, which continued several minutes, till a formidable force of the police cleared the streets and restored order.

The King it appears had confided to Wellington his resolution to make no Peers, even at the time when Earl Grey declared that he had a *Carte Blanche*.

A large number of the House of Commons have resolved, in a caucus, to refuse the grant of supplies to the new Ministry.

The Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry was grossly insulted by the people on Sunday the 13th, on the occasion of preaching what is called the annual Charity Sermon in London. He escaped, however, without any personal injury.

The Cholera continued its ravages in Ireland. New cases on the 9th, 98, deaths 38. Cork, new cases 76, deaths 14. In London the disease was nearly extinct.

The Duke of P. ichstadt was about to go to Italy for his health. The report of his decease proves to be untrue.

The Britannia, Caledonia, Talavera, and Donegal, line-of-battle ships, with a strong marine force on board, have been ordered to proceed to the Tagus, to demand from the tyrant Miguel restitution for the injury he has caused to be inflicted on British subjects. The invasion of Don Pedro may be expected almost simultaneously at Lisbon, with the arrival of our squadron.

The person seized on board the steam-boat Carlo Alberto, in France, was not the Duchess of Berri.

## NOTICE.

A Meeting of the "Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its vicinity," will be held at the Court-house, on Wednesday the 4th of July next, at 7 o'clock, p. m. when an Address will be delivered by one of its members. The citizens are respectfully invited to attend. S. R. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

June 19.

## Gettysburg Guards!

A Private Meeting of the Company will be held, at the house of J. Sanders, on Wednesday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements to celebrate the 4th of July.

M. C. CLARKSON, Sec'y.

June 19.

## TRY YOUR LUCK!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

THE THIRTIETH CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, WILL BE DRAWN ON Saturday the 30th June. 60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Balls.

3 prize of \$10,000	51	50
1	4,270	51
5	1,900	51
10	500	51
20	500	192
10	200	1530
35	100	11475

Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50.

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 12,

Not yet received.

A Prize of 1,000 Dollars.

Sold a few weeks ago; and on the 2d inst

18—34—48—A Prize of

\$10,000,

Sold to a Lad in the Country.

## PICKETTES,

OF WHOLLS, HALVES, & QUARTERS, May be had at CLARKSON'S.

A Package of Quarters costs \$25, & warranted to draw \$11 25.

Gettysburg, June 19.



## ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, June 19.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT.

HEARY CLAY, of Ky.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN SERGEANT, of Pa.

The foreign news in the preceding columns is of the deepest interest England is approaching an awful crisis. If the aristocracy of the country will still persist in opposing Reform, it is morally certain, from the high degree of excitement prevailing amongst the people, that Revolution, with all its dreadful concomitants, will be the result.

The bill re-chartering the Bank of the U. States, passed the Senate on the 11th, 28 to 20. In the H. of R. a motion to lay the bill on the table failed, 111 to 88—and it was made the order for yesterday.

The House is still busily engaged in discussing the Tariff.

A bill has passed both Houses of Congress, authorising the President to raise six hundred mounted rangers, for the frontier service.

The following persons were, on Friday last, elected officers of the Gettysburg and Black's Tavern Turnpike Company:

President—James Bell, Esq.

Managers—John Rile, John Wisler, Henry Hoover, George Fehl, Abraham Mamma, Nicholas Bear.

Treasurer—Joseph Wilson.

Some heartless wretch wrote a letter dated Buffalo, and signed D. M. Day, to the editor of a Rochester paper, and stating that about 25 persons were destroyed by the explosion of a steam engine—no such accident occurred.

Amer. Dai. Adv.

A report prevailed in Baltimore, that the passengers in the ship Brenda, at that port from Liverpool, were sick with the spasmodic cholera; but it is stated in the Patriot, that their disease was caused by their confinement during a stormy passage.

The York Republican says—"some person has been shewing his adroitness, by skinning the shade trees in this borough." In all such cases, "skin for skin" is a good law.—U. S. Gazette.

## THE INDIAN WAR.

St. Louis papers of the 2d inst. state, that the Illinois militia, under Gen. Whiteside, were disbanded and had returned home, their term of service having expired. "About 300 volunteered to remain in the fortifications at Ottawa until the new levies should arrive." It is said Gov. Reynolds had called out 3000 additional troops. The Governor and his Aid had arrived at St. Louis, in the Caroline—and it was said he was proceeding home to expedite the marching of troops to the seat of war. Gen. Atkinson was still at Dixon's Ferry, on Rock River. The regular troops at Cantonment Leavenworth and Fort Winnebago had been ordered to join Gen. Atkinson, and it was supposed they would reach Dixon's Ferry on the 16th inst.

It is stated that the Sioux and Menominees, with a thousand warriors, were anxious to join the whites, and to revenge the wrongs they have suffered from the hostile Indians. Their aid was, at first, declined, but will now be accepted. It was believed that the Indians would gather strength in consequence of their success in the commencement of the struggle, and the subsequent inactivity of the whites. Intelligence was daily received at St. Louis, of murders and massacres on the defenceless frontier—and these outrages will be continued "until the frontier is cleared of the enemy."

From the Illinois Herald, May 31.

From the Army.—We learn from several of the Volunteers from this place, who have returned, that the mounted men under Gen. Whiteside are disbanding, and that most of them are on their way home. This measure has been adopted in consequence of the difficulty in obtaining provisions, and co-operating advantageously with the footmen. The infantry under Gen. Atkinson have descended Rock river. The Indians are divided into several parties, which enables them to act with more facility, and renders a pursuit of them, by a large body of men, unavailing.—By their trails, most of them are supposed to have returned to Rock river, and the remainder to have ascended Fox river. A detachment of the Volunteers will remain at Ottawa, to guard the frontier, till the arrival of those who are now on their way from the eastern and southern counties. From present appearances, there is a pros-

pect of a protracted campaign, the Indians still retaining their foothold in the State, and their movements being conducted with great caution and secrecy.

FROM THE FRONTIER.—The following interesting but afflicting intelligence from the Border country may be relied upon as entirely authentic:—

Extract of a letter dated Fort Dearborn, (Chicago,) Illinois, May 25, 1832.

"From the accumulated miseries of the Indian War in this country, this Fort is filled with the flying, starving, and in some instances half naked inhabitants of the northern part of this State. The destruction of life has been considerable, and of property very great. It has been necessary to issue eight hundred rations daily; and from the number of people coming in, and the Militia and Indians constantly expected, I expect to be obliged to issue at least double the number. There are no provisions to be procured in this country."

It is almost laughable to see the new affection recently sprung up between Georgia and South Carolina. The inhabitants eat and drink across the Savannah, and give toasts which intimate a most happy state of mutual affection between the two states. Until within a few months, Georgians and South Carolinians were, of all men, most opposed—one hating the other, and in return enjoying mutual contempt; but now that nullification is abroad, and the union is to be destroyed if possible, these two states are closely knit in affection, if the comparison may be allowed, like Herod and Pilate, who only became friends to consummate a work of wickedness. The middle and eastern states should keep an eye upon these new unions.—U. S. Gaz.

We are asked, "what will the nullifiers do?" The answer appears to be at hand. They solemnly declare that they will not submit to protective duties, and Congress, we believe, will as solemnly declare that protective duties shall be imposed—and then South Carolina will nullify. We begin to believe it.—Id.

A futile attempt is making to induce the good people of this county to believe that Joseph Ritner, if elected Governor, can save them from the effects of the extravagant Canal System which he done all in his power to establish. Whilst in the Legislature from 1824 to 1827, he voted for every appropriation for and extension of the system, whilst our Representatives constantly opposed them—and there is no doubt he would do so again, or fill the Canals up, if he could thereby be made Governor.

Frank. Rep.

## Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	6 50	Oats,	41
Wheat (red)	1 35	Cloverseed,	6 00
" (white)		Flaxseed,	1 50
Corn,	70	Whiskey,	27
Rye,	90	Plaster,	4 37

## READING, JUNE 12.

Another Revolutionary Hero gone.—It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of General JOSEPH HEISTER, late Governor of this commonwealth. He expired about three o'clock on Sunday afternoon last, after a lingering illness, occasioned by a fall from a horse nearly a year since.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Cownover, Sen. late of Mountpleasant township, deceased, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the 20th of July next; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. COWNOVER, } Adm's.  
GARRET COWNOVER, }  
June 19.

**CHAMP AND GOOD Hats FOR SALE.**

THE Subscriber returns his sincere and thankful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal and unexpected encouragement he has received. In the short time he has been in business, and informs them that he still manufactures and constantly keeps on hand, at his establishment in Carlisle-street, a few doors north of the Stage-Office, and directly opposite the dwelling of Dr. Berlachy,

ALL KINDS OF CASTORS, RORAMS, BEVER & OTTER HATS, SIAONY & SPANISH BODIES.

His prices are from Two to Seven Dollars. His hats are trimmed in the best style, and cannot be surpassed for neatness and durability. He also keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

## Second-hand Hats,

which are of a good quality, and will be sold low. He invites his country friends to give him a call and he will endeavor to please them. Any person wishing to purchase Hats by the case or dozen, can be supplied on very reasonable terms & on the shortest notice.

The highest prices given for Country Produce, in exchange for Hats.

WM. W. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, June 19.



or appears amused: even the street minstrels—that unwearied class of the industrious have become silent, or have fled the city. I verily believe that the only pleasurable sensation experienced in Paris at this moment, arises from the exercise of benevolence; and, to their honor be it spoken, that virtue is practised to an extraordinary extent by the Parisians. The weather is said to have an unhappy influence on the general health and spirits of the inhabitants of this city at this time, and to contribute mainly to the progress of the scourge. The sky continues almost cloudless, the sun to shine with dazzling splendor, and the wind to blow nearly a gale, with the most chilling, or rather piercing, coldness.

### Late Foreign Intelligence.

#### IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM FRANCE.

**Arrest of the Duchess de Berri.—**Proclamations of Charles X. and Henry V. to the French, &c.

The ship *Henri IV.* Capt. Rockett, arrived from Havre, and brought the editors of the New York American Advocate Paris files to the city, and the Havre papers to the 10th ult.

The endeavor of the Duchess de Berri to have met with a signal overthrow by the arrest of the Duchess de Berri. Driven by the waves and the winds upon the coast of a country, the tranquility of which she was endeavoring to disturb, and seized in the very act of treason, her life would have been the forfeit, had the laws created under the auspices of the fallen dynasty, herself an important member of that dynasty—been carried into effect for the punishment of a traitress. In the reigns of Louis XVIII. or Charles X. had a member of the Bonaparte family engaged in an attempt to subvert the existing order, and been thrown upon the French soil by the anger of the elements, a hasty trial and a short shift would have been accorded to the unfortunate; and if the Duchess de Berri reflected, in this her most recent misfortune, upon the justice exercised by the race to whom she is allied, her anticipations must have been as mournful as her astonishment was great, when the news of her deliverance was communicated. We rejoice in the clemency of the Government of France—it would have been unworthy the nation to take vengeance on a woman, and although we may not acquit the court of an undue partiality in so readily relaxing the severity of the law in favor of a relative, still the honor of abandoning an advantage that chance had afforded, and scorning to triumph over the chimerical attempts of a mother on behalf of a child, belongs to the action, and deprives us of the wish to censure, whatever the motives may have been. We have translated two proclamations to the French people, one by Charles, and the other from the Duke of Bordeaux.

The petty kingdom of Sardinia appears to have aided the attempts of the Carlists in their projected descent upon France, under the direction of the "twice traitor-marked" Bourmont; it would be no difficult task to read Albert-Felix, the Monarch of Sardinia, a useful lesson, but the humor of the times forbids his correction. France must not quarrel for trifles, nor with trifles—her splendid powers are destined to nobler undertakings, and when the time shall happily arrive, for the cessation of domestic broils prompted by the frivolous yet annoying attempts of the Carlists, the devotion of her mighty interests to the national integrity will place her in a proper position as arbitress of Europe.

The remaining intelligence is scarcely of an interesting character; the united ratifications of the allied and unallied monarchs have reached Brussels, and the treaty between Holland and Belgium, alone waits for the signatures of these formidable monarchs. In Spain, reports are prevalent not much in favor of the Usurper in Portugal, and our next advices may probably give intelligence of his flight from a kingdom he has too long disgraced. The war cry already sounds on his coast, the squadrons of Pedro are at hand, and the shout "sauve qui peut," will soon be heard.

PARIS, May 7.—We are assured that the Duchess de Berri who was on board the steamboat *Charles Albert*, which had been obliged to put in at Ciotat, a small port between Marseilles and Toulon, has been arrested with the individuals of her suite. This news must have arrived yesterday afternoon by telegraph. The Moniteur of this morning keeps an absolute silence upon the subject. It is also said that orders have been given to send her immediately to Holyrood, and that the other persons arrested will be delivered to the tribunals.

Correspondence of the Journal du Havre. PARIS, May 9.—The press and the public voice continue to exclaim—

the authorities of Var and the Bouches du Rhone, to release the Duchess de Berri, taken in the flagrant crime of conspiracy against the existing government. An individual connected with the government assured me, that before the sickness of M. Perier, the ministry were aware of the intended movements of the Carlists, and of the intention of the mother of Henry 5th to join personally with the champions of legitimacy, when they should make a descent on France in the name of her

son, and it had been a subject of consideration what should be done with her ex-royal highness, in the event of her falling into the hands of government. It was added, that M. Perier, with the consent of the King, had resolved, that under such a circumstance, the Princess should be confined a prisoner, until the re-assembly of the Chambers should enable them in an address to his Majesty in reply to the speech from the throne, to speak the voice of the country on the subject. It is also said that when the news of her capture at Ciotat, arrived on the 4th of May at Paris, where it did not transpire until the 7th, when it could no longer be concealed, the King irresolute between the concerted plan with M. Perier, and his own feelings, had been guided by the latter through the influence of the Queen, the aunt of the Duchess. I do not imagine the report correct, that an expedition was ordered to Toulon, to convey the Princess to Ajaccio in Corsica, nor that such order was countersigned by any of the ministers, although I am assured that Marshal Soult who held the office of President of the council, authorized by his signature, the order transmitted by telegraph on the 4th inst. M. Rigny must also have signed the order.

It was reported yesterday that M. de Bourmont had landed in La Vendee, but the rumor is not entitled to much credit. The Duke d'Escars was on board the *Carly Alberto* when it was captured. This is the General who commenced the campaign of Algiers with M. de Bourmont. The Duke of Alenanza, arrested under the name of Abiznazen, is no other than M. de St. Prieste, grandee of Spain.

Marseilles, 3d May.—The Count Florian de Gergorlay, ex-peer of France, the same who, a year ago, was condemned to six months imprisonment by the Court of Assizes of the Seine, was arrested the day before yesterday on the shore of Saint-Henry. He was disguised as a Catalonian fisherman; he had on quite a new hat, and a large vest usually called *Cabon*. No papers were found on him. He had about 2,000 fr.

#### PROCLAMATION OF HENRY V. TO THE FRENCH SOLDIERS.

"Brave Soldiers my friends!" You, whom I have always loved, in the midst of whom I was loved too much to know myself; you who have often joined in my infant games; will you now be deaf to the voice of the Duke de Bordeaux, of your lawful King, who demands of you the throne of his fathers?

The widow and the orphan have always found support in the French soldier. The widow and the son of the Duke de Berri ought then to reckon with certainty on you; it is on you that my mother and myself place our greatest hope. Recollect that the French army is my god-mother, and that thus by little she imposes obligations on herself.

How shameful, should you suffer her adopted son, the only child of France, to be condemned to live far from the place of his birth, in a foreign land!

The reason of the departure of my family was only to avoid shedding the blood that was precious to them! By this time, all the brave men might have perished the victims of their courage and fidelity. It was hoped that a more favorable time would come; it was thought that the French soldier would serve in honor's cause, and faithful to the victorious flag of Algiers, would never fight his legitimate king; that it would be necessary only to appeal to his noble heart to gain an immediate response.

Brave soldiers! The time is arrived, and it is I, the adopted son of the French army, your lawful King, who appeals to you. It is in vain they seek to tarnish your glory; it is immortal. I have taken part in all your griefs, and some day I promise myself to make you forget them; fly to me, rally round my white flag, it is that of my grandfather Henry 4th. He was in the same position as myself, like him I will fight and conquer; like him I love France; and like him I will make her happy. I am yet very young, it is true, to command the brave; but are not French soldiers always certain of victory! Officers, sub-officers and soldiers, I promise you numerous promotions and numerous decorations. All those who may desire their discharge shall have it, when order is restored. It is Henry V. who gives you his word, and you know that the word of a King of France is always sacred.

Signed, HENRY V.

#### PROCLAMATION OF CHARLES X.

Frenchmen! Listen once more to the voice of an old man, enlightened by forty years experience, and whom adversity has not irritated. In adjudicating the crown for my son and myself, we have yielded to a desire of putting an end to a deplorable feud. We have

birth to succeed us, would be a pledge of reconciliation and peace. My paternal intentions have not been fulfilled. By the desire of a multitude perfidiously abused, the rights of Henry V. have been unknown, and his inheritance usurped. The new triumphs of the revolution have re-opened the source of the calamities which the restoration had closed; France was flourishing and peaceable at home; her government was loved and respected abroad; now the internal tranquility is lost, author-

ity is without force, the interests of property and industry have ceased to be guaranteed. Frenchmen, rally about Henry V.; his young and pure hands offer you the flag which, in former days, bound France to the popular monarch whose name he bears; every other standard will serve to prolong anarchy among you; only to provoke invasion, sooner or later.

It is not in vain that Providence has permitted the throne to belong to a prince, stranger from his age to the sad events to which we have submitted. No prevention, no unhappy recollection, will trouble his reign; educated in the fear of God, member of a new generation, he will support, from his religious principles, justice, and the interests of his country. Our beloved daughter, the Duchess de Berri, is regent of the Kingdom; French by ancestry, by her affections and by her misfortunes, surrounded by councillors whose irreproachable lives warrant their loyalty. She will know, like Blanche of Castile, how to prepare for France a similar glory and prosperity. Her hand will efface our long sufferings, and the renewed Monarchy will again resume the course of its brilliant destinies.

#### FATE OF THE POLES.

*Fragments of the Journal of a Traveller between Wiatka and Bobruysk, early in February.*

[Abridged from the Nuremberg Gazette.] Wiatka.—There are here 380 Polish prisoners of war, who have been tried by a special Commission. Two Russian officers, formerly adjutants of the Grand Duke Constantine, employ every means, and are prodigal of menaces and promises to induce them to enter the Russian service.

The officers of the celebrated 4th regiment of the line have been sent to Tobolsk, the capital of Siberia; their final destination is still unknown. At Bursk and Woronez there is a multitude of Polish Nobles, who have been made prisoners because they were declared suspected in 1826.

Wiatka.—In this town there are 15 officers of the Volhynian insurrection who belonged to the corps of General Dwernicki. They are marching on foot to Tobolsk, in order to be incorporated as soldiers in the battalions of the garrison. They are in a state of the most dreadful misery, but they deplore their own fate less than that of their unfortunate country.

Forty youths of the academy of Wiatka, the oldest only fifteen, are at Turkina. They are on their way to Siberia to labor in the mines. All those who are condemned to this kind of labor lose their names; they are only known by numbers.

Dracow.—There are here a multitude of children of from 10 to 12 years of age, women with infants, and old men who are dragged to Siberia; a little further are detachments of 100 individuals. These are the unfortunate fugitive families, who, seeking a refuge in the woods of Volhynia, Lithuania, and Podolia, have fallen into the power of the Cossacks, and have been taken as prisoners of war. The barricaded houses, called ostrogs, inclose victims of the revolt, of all ranks, all ages, and both sexes, and present a heart-breaking spectacle.

Kaluga.—In the ostrog of this town groans young Gotthard Sobanski with his hands and feet loaded with chains. After having passed five years in this horrible prison, he is to be conveyed to Siberia, to labor in the mines for life.

Lipnow.—One hundred and fifty Lithuanian Nobles, in chains, have passed through here with their feet naked, proceeding to Siberia. Their sentences import that they are to be incorporated, as soldiers in the regiments of the Caucasus Orenburg, and Siberia. The two young Counts Paschewicz, almost children, present a heart-breaking spectacle. At every step they fall, through the weight of their chains, and beg on the road for means to purchase lighter chains, which are refused to them by their keepers.

Krupin.—About 100 soldiers, prisoners, part of them without arms, almost worn out by suffering and exhaustion, are dragged on to Siberia.

Chorbacowicz.—Some detachments of from fifty to sixty soldiers in chains are conveying to Siberia. They are of those who, reckoning on the amnesty granted by the Czar, and guaranteed by the King of Prussia, returned to Poland. Many of them were bathed in tears on seeing us; others endeavored to sing, "Poland is not yet lost;" others said to us, "We hope still to return to our dear mother."

Beyond Chorbacowicz, M. Warcynski, Marshal of Osmiana (the town where the Kirghises assassinated 300 men, women, children, and old men, in a church,) has been brought into a station, under an escort of gendarmes, with his feet and hands loaded with chains, and a ring of iron round his neck, joined to another round his neck.

His long beard fell on his chest. His hair was cut in the form of a cross; his clothes were half black and half white; he is condemned to compulsory labor for life.

Bobruisk.—Six hundred soldiers of the 4th regiment of the line, and officers, are condemned to labor in the fortresses. They are chained ten by ten to a long bar of iron. From this they are only released during the hours of labor. Zaba, a Lithuanian Noble, accused of having conspired to deliver up

the fortress to the insurgents, awaits his sentence in prison. When he was arrested he had about him a list of the patriots, the greater part of which, however, he succeeded in swallowing. The Shirros, who arrested him, broke his teeth and tore open his mouth, but only succeeded in tearing from his throat a few fragments of paper.

We regret exceedingly to learn by recent accounts from Vienna, that the Duke of Reichstadt, the son of Napoleon, who had been for some time past in a declining state of health, is now considered in almost a hopeless state. His complaint is said to resemble that of his father, and to have been brought on thus prematurely by too much confinement, and the disappointment of a noble mind, in which there is a great deal of ambition. The Emperor of Austria, who is tenderly attached to this young Prince, is said to be severely affected by his ill state of health.

#### Various Matters.

CHARLES, June 12. Awful Dispensation.—Mrs. Jane Martin, wife of Mr. Thomas Martin, and daughter of the late Mrs. Jane Gray, of this borough, was instantly de-

prived of life by lightning, on Sunday afternoon last, a short time after her return home from Mechanicsburg, where she had been attending divine service. We understand that Mr. Martin, with two young men, was standing at the front door, and that Mrs. Martin, (who was in the house) came forward and invited them into the room, as she turned herself, the fluid descended by the chimney, by which she was prostrated upon the floor, lifeless.

Dreadful Accident.—On Saturday week the ship *Saratoga* of 550 tons, intended for C. & J. Barstow's line of N. Orleans Packets, was launched from the ship yard of Messrs. Webb & Allen, at the foot of Stanton street, New York. A considerable number of persons attended to witness the launch, both on shore and in sloops; one sloop anchored at some distance, having on board two females, parted from its holdfast in consequence of the swell occasioned by the entrance of the new vessel into the river, and after driving some time, was forced against the wharf with great violence. The two unfortunate females, in a state of the utmost alarm, endeavored to jump from the sloop to the shore, when the vessel struck them in again dashing on the wharf, and literally crushed them to death.

The names of sufferers are unknown, one of them was an elderly woman, apparently of the Jewish persuasion, and the other a young girl about 18 years old, and is said to have recently arrived from the State of New Jersey.

At the May session of the Superior Court of Harrison county, Va. William M. Bennett was found guilty of shooting, with intent to kill, his father-in-law, Maj. Sillman, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The *Clarksburg Enquirer*, speaking of his trial, furnishes the following interesting particulars:

"The atrocity of the act of which he was found guilty, is aggravated by the relation in which he stood to the man whose assassination he attempted. Married to the only child of Sillman,

treating her with uniform kindness, and living on terms of intimacy, and, to all appearance, in affectionate amity with her parents and other relations, enjoying an unsullied character, without previous complaint against the intended victim of his deadly passions, he deliberately shoots him in broad day, almost on the threshold of his dwelling! There was no sudden passion—no provocation; but passing as a friend with Sillman on one day, he steals upon him the next and with unerring aim attempts his life. We can scarcely conceive the perfidy of such an act, and nothing but the irresistible clearness of Mr. Sillman's testimony, (which proved him to possess extraordinary fortitude and presence of mind) could have overcome our doubt that under all the circumstances of the case, Bennett could have been the perpetrator of a crime so abhorrent to the feelings of civilized man.

We have heard but one surmise of the motives by which he was actuated to the deed—that the property of Sillman would, in the right of his wife, (the only child of Sillman) fall into his hands. But here again the end seems scarcely sufficient to authorize the means, even with the most grasping mind. Sillman's possessions are represented as being quite inconsiderable, consisting only of a farm of about fifty acres, and its improvements.

There is an episode to the drama in which Bennett has figured, possessing deep interest. His wife was, from the first, convinced of his innocence, and, as we have been told, under the general delusion of conjugal affection, considered his arrest an unjust persecution. With this feeling she refused to remain at her father's house, and resided until the latter part of April at her husband's father's. Her youth, delicacy before, gradually gave way under the burthen of her afflictions; and after much suffering, she sent to her parents, requesting that she might be brought home—to die. She was accordingly removed to her father's house and died on the same day. Her

disease was a broken heart. It is said that Bennett, while in prison, although in general exhibiting much obduracy, was overcome by the news of his wife's death, and melted into tears.

The distress of the parents when testifying to the circumstances relative to the death of their daughter, was felt by all present at the trial.

Bennet is a young man probably not over 23. By this act, although his bloody purpose failed, he has rendered his own home desolate and blasted the hopes of a disconsolate family.

The 'adjourned session' of the Pennsylvania Legislature, during a sitting of two weeks, passed 23 acts and 6 resolutions. The titles of those of a public character follow.

Supplement to an act, entitled an act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Lackawanna and Susquehanna railroad company.

An act relative to election districts, and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Strasburg rail road, the Williamsport and Elmira rail road, the Marietta and Columbia rail road, and the Portsmouth and Lancaster rail road, and incorporating a company to make the Oxford rail road.

An act to provide for the election of Representatives of the people of this State, in the Congress of the United States.

An act to appropriate the legacy of Stephen Girard, to improvement by canal navigation.

Supplement to an act, entitled an act to establish the district court for the city and county of Philadelphia, and for other purposes.

An act to establish the bank at Middletown.

An act relative to the Pittsburg and Butler turnpike road company.

Supplement to an act, entitled an act concerning the administration of justice.

An act to amend the charter of the trustees of the fund for the relief and support of the itinerant and superannuated and worn-out ministers and preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the United States of America, their wives and children, widows and orphans.

An act authorizing the commissioners of the Internal improvement fund, to apply certain monies to the payment of interest.

Supplement to the act, to authorize the printing and distribution of an additional number of the pamphlet laws.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to authorize the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company, for erecting a bridge over the river Lehigh, near the town of Northampton, passed 28th March, 1797, and the act to revive and amend an act to authorize the Governor of this commonwealth, to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over the river Lehigh, near the town of Northampton, passed 28th March, 1806.

An act relating to the board of health of the port of Philadelphia, and for other purposes.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution relative to the Protective Duties, and the Bank of the United States.

Resolutions relative to the claims of Andrew Boggs, for compensation for damages upon the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal.

Resolution relative to that part of the Columbia and Philadelphia railroad which passes through the city of Lancaster.

Resolution in aid of the Mount Pleasant and Pittsburg turnpike road company.

Resolution relative to the Shipperville and Emelton, and Shipperville and Foxburg turnpike road, and to authorize the street commissioners of the borough of Tawanda, to open a certain street therein.

Resolution relative to the use of the Philadelphia and Columbia rail road.

From various parts of the state, we gather information most cheering as to the prospects of the National Republican cause. A friend who has recently passed through most of the north-eastern counties of the state, and is now journeying near the northern line, assures us that the most decided and evident changes from Jacksonism have been made within a few months, in the sections of the country in which he has sojourned; and the nomination of Mr. Van Buren by the Baltimore convention, has added new impetus to the favorable movements. Every where the name of CLAY begins to be pronounced with new feelings of respect and growing attraction, while that of SEANEY brings up the best pride of Pennsylvanians, who begin to understand that they have long enough been the dupes of the designing of other states, and have, from time to time, received as their share of political spoils the

name of CLAY begins to be pronounced with new feelings of respect and growing attraction, while that of SEANEY brings up the best pride of Pennsylvanians, who begin to understand that they have long enough been the dupes of the designing of other states, and have, from time to time, received as their share of political spoils the



or appears amused: even the street minstrels—that unwearied class of the industrious, have become silent, or have fled the city. I verily believe that the only pleasurable sensation experienced in Paris at this moment, arises from the exercise of benevolence; and, to their honor be it spoken, that virtue is practised to an extraordinary extent by the Parisians. The weather is said to have an unhappy influence on the general health and spirits of the inhabitants of this city at this time, and to contribute mainly to the progress of the scourge. The sky continues almost cloudless, the sun to shine with dazzling splendor, and the wind to blow nearly a gale, with the most chilling, or rather piercing, coldness.

### Late Foreign Intelligence.

#### IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM FRANCE.

*Arrest of the Duchess de Berri—Proclamations of Charles X. and Henry V. to the French, &c.*

The ship *Henri IV.* Capt. Rockett, arrived from Havre, and brought the editors of the New York American Advocate Paris files to the 8th, and the Havre papers to the 10th ult.

The endeavors of the Carlist faction have met with a signal overthrow by the arrest of the Duchess de Berri. Driven by the waves and the winds upon the coast of a country, the tranquility of which she was endeavoring to disturb, and seized in the very act of treason, her life would have been the forfeit, had the laws created under the auspices of the fallen dynasty, herself an important member of that dynasty—been carried into effect for the punishment of a traitress. In the reigns of Louis XVIII. or Charles X. had a member of the Bonaparte family engaged in an attempt to subvert the existing order, and been thrown upon the French soil by the anger of the elements, a hasty trial and a short shrift would have been accorded to the unfortunate; and if the Duchess de Berri reflected, in this her most recent misfortune, upon the justice exercised by the race to whom she is allied, her anticipations must have been as mournful as her astonishment was great, when the news of her deliverance was communicated. We rejoice in the clemency of the Government of France—it would have been unworthy the nation to take vengeance on a woman, and although we may not acquit the court of an undue partiality in so readily relaxing the severity of the law in favor of a relative, still the honor of abandoning an advantage that chance had afforded, and scorning to triumph over the chimerical attempts of a mother on behalf of a child, belongs to the action, and deprives us of the wish to censure, whatever the motives may have been. We have translated two proclamations to the French people, one by Charles, and the other from the Duke of Bordeaux.

The petty kingdom of Sardinia appears to have aided the attempts of the Carlists in their projected descent upon France, under the direction of the "twice traitor-marked" Bourmont; it would be no difficult task to read Albert-Felix, the Monarch of Sardinia, an useful lesson, but the humor of the times forbids his correction. France must not quarrel for trifles, nor with trifles—her splendid powers are destined to nobler undertakings, and when the time shall happily arrive, for the cessation of domestic broils promoted by the frivolous yet annoying attempts of the Carlists, the devotion of her mighty interests to the national integrity will place her in a proper position as arbitress of Europe.

The remaining intelligence is scarcely of an interesting character; the united ratifications of the allied and unallied monarchs have reached Brussels, and the treaty between Holland and Belgium, alone waits for the signatures of these formidable monarchs.

In Spain, reports are prevalent not much in favor of the Usurper in Portugal, and our next advices may probably give intelligence of his flight from a kingdom he has too long disgraced. The war cry already sounds on his coast, the squadrons of Pedro are at hand, and the shout "sauve qui peut," will soon be heard.

PARIS, May 7.—We are assured that the Duchess de Berri who was on board the steamboat *Charles Albert*, which had been obliged to put in at Ciotat, a small port between Marseilles and Toulon, has been arrested with the individuals of her suite. This news must have arrived yesterday afternoon by telegraph. The *Moniteur* of this morning keeps an absolute silence upon the subject. It is also said that orders have been given to send her immediately to Holyrood, and that the other persons arrested will be delivered to the tribunals.

Correspondence of the *Journal du Havre*. PARIS, May 9.—The press and the public voice continue to exclaim against the extra legal order given to the authorities of Var and the Bouches du Rhone, to release the Duchess de Berri, taken in the flagrant crime of conspiracy against the existing government. An individual connected with the government assured me, that before the sickness of M. Perier, the ministry were aware of the intended movements of the Carlists, and of the intention of the mother of Henry 5th to join personally with the champions of legitimacy, when they should make a descent on France in the name of her

son, and it had been a subject of consideration what should be done with her ex-royal highness, in the event of her falling into the hands of government.—It was added, that M. Perier, with the consent of the King, had resolved, that under such a circumstance, the Princess should be confined a prisoner, until the re-assembly of the Chambers should enable them in an address to his Majesty in reply to the speech from the throne, to speak the voice of the country on the subject. It is also said that when the news of her capture at Ciotat, arrived on the 4th of May at Paris, where it did not transpire until the 7th, when it could no longer be concealed, the King irresolute between the concerted plan with M. Perier, and his own feelings, had been guided by the latter through the influence of the Queen, the aunt of the Duchess. I do not imagine the report correct, that an expedition was ordered to Toulon, to convey the Princess to Adjaccio in Corsica, nor that such order was countersigned by any of the ministers, although I am assured that Marshal Soult who held the office of President of the council, authorized by his signature, the order transmitted by telegraph on the 4th inst. M. Rigny must also have signed the order.

It was reported yesterday that M. de Bourmont had landed in La Vendee, but the rumor is not entitled to much credit.

The Duke d'Escars was on board the *Carly Alberto* when it was captured.—This is the General who commenced the campaign of Algiers with M. de Bourmont. The Duke of Almanza, arrested under the name of Abnauzen, is no other than M. de St. Prieste, grandee of Spain.

Marseilles, 3d May.—The Count Florian de Gergorlay, ex-peer of France, the same who, a year ago, was condemned to six months imprisonment by the Court of Assizes of the Seine, was arrested the day before yesterday on the shore of St. Jean Henry. He was disguised as a Catalonian fisherman; he had on quite a new hat, and a large vest usually called *Caban*. No papers were found on him. He had about 2,000 fr.

#### PROCLAMATION OF HENRY V. TO THE FRENCH SOLDIERS.

"*Brave Soldiers my friends!*" You, whom I have always loved, in the midst of whom I was loved too much to know myself, you who have often joined in my infant games; will you now be deaf to the voice of the Duke of Bordeaux, of your lawful King, who demands of you the throne of his fathers?

The widow and the orphan have always found support in the French soldier. The widow and the son of the Duke de Berri ought then to reckon with certainty on you; it is on you that my mother and myself place our greatest hope. Recollect that the French army is my god-mother, and that thus by little she imposes obligations on herself.

How shameful, should you suffer her adopted son, the only child of France, to be condemned to live far from the place of his birth, in a foreign land!

The reason of the departure of my family was only to avoid shedding the blood that was precious to them! By this time, all the brave men might have perished the victims of their courage and fidelity. It was hoped that a more favorable time would come; it was thought that the French soldier would serve in honor's cause, and, faithful to the victorious flag of Algiers, would never fight his legitimate king; that it would be necessary only to appeal to his noble heart to gain an immediate response.

Brave soldiers! The time is arrived, and it is I, the adopted son of the French army, your lawful King, who appeals to you. It is in vain they seek to tarnish your glory; it is immortal. I have taken part in all your griefs, and some day I promise myself to make you forget them; fly to me, rally round my white flag, it is that of my grandfather Henry 4th. He was in the same position as myself; like him I will fight and conquer; like him I love France; and like him I will make her happy. I am yet very young, it is true, to command the brave; but are not French soldiers always certain of victory! Officers, sub-officers and soldiers, I promise you numerous promotions and numerous decorations. All those who may desire their discharge shall have it, when or der is restored. It is Henry V. who gives you his word, and you know that the word of a King of France is always sacred.

Signed, HENRY V.

#### PROCLAMATION OF CHARLES X.

Frenchmen! Listen once more to the voice of an old man, enlightened by forty years experience, and whom adversity has not irritated. In abdicating the crown for my son and myself, we have yielded to a desire of putting an end to a deplorable feud. We have thought that the child, called by his birth to succeed us, would be a pledge of reconciliation and peace. My paternal intentions have not been fulfilled. By the desire of a multitude perfidiously abused, the rights of Henry V. have been unknown, and his inheritance usurped. The new triumphs of the revolution have re-opened the source of the calamities which the restoration had closed; France was flourishing and peaceable at home; her government was loved and respected abroad; now the internal tranquillity is lost, authori-

ty is without force, the interests of property and industry have ceased to be guaranteed. Frenchmen, rally about Henry V.; his young and pure hands offer you the flag which, in former days, bound France to the popular monarch whose name he bears; every other standard will serve to prolong anarchy among you; only to provoke invasion, sooner or later.

It is not in vain that Providence has permitted the throne to belong to a prince, stranger from his age to the sad events to which we have submitted. No prevention, no unhappy recollection, will trouble his reign; educated in the fear of God, member of a new generation, he will support, from his religious principles, justice, and the interests of his country. Our beloved daughter, the Duchess de Berri, is regent of the Kingdom; French by ancestry, by her affections and by her misfortunes, surrounded by councillors whose irreproachable lives warrant their loyalty. She will know, like Blanche of Castile, how to prepare for France a similar glory and prosperity. Her hand will efface our long sufferings, and the renewed Monarchy will again resume the course of its brilliant destinies.

CHARLES X.

#### FATE OF THE POLES.

*Fragments of the Journal of a Traveller between Wiatka and Bobruysk, early in February*

[Abridged from the Nuremberg Gazette.] Wiatka.—There are here 360 Polish prisoners of war, who have been tried by a special Commission.—Two Russian officers, formerly adjutants of the Grand Duke Constantine, employ every means, and are prodigal of menaces and promises to induce them to enter the Russian service.

The officers of the celebrated 4th regiment of the line have been sent to Tobolsk, the capital of Siberia; their final destination is still unknown. At Bursk and Voronez there is a multitude of Polish Nobles, who have been made prisoners because they were declared suspected in 1826.

Wasil.—In this town there are 15 officers of the Volhynian insurrection who belonged to the corps of General Dwernicki. They are marching on foot to Tobolsk, in order to be incorporated as soldiers in the battalions of the garrison. They are in a state of the most dreadful misery, but they deplore their own fate less than that of their unfortunate country.

Forty youths of the academy of Wilna, the oldest only fifteen, are at Turkin. They are on their way to Siberia to labor in the mines. All those who are condemned to this kind of labor lose their names; they are only known by numbers.

Droczow.—There are here a multitude of children of from 10 to 12 years of age, women with infants, and old men who are dragged to Siberia: a little further are detachments of 100 individuals. These are the unfortunate fugitive families, who, seeking a refuge in the woods of Volhynia, Lithuania, and Podolia, have fallen into the power of the Cossacks, and have been taken as prisoners of war. The barricaded houses, called ostrogs, inclose victims of the revolt, of all ranks, all ages, and both sexes, and present a heart-breaking spectacle.

Kaluga.—In the ostrog of this town groans young Gothard Sobanski with his hands and feet loaded with chains. After having passed five years in this horrible prison, he is to be conveyed to Siberia, to labor in the mines for life.

Lipnow.—One hundred and fifty Lithuanian Nobles, in chains, have passed through here with their feet naked, proceeding to Siberia. Their sentences import that they are to be incorporated as soldiers in the regiments of the Caucasus Orenburg, and Siberia. The two young Counts Paschewicz, almost children, present a heart-breaking spectacle. At every step they fall, through the weight of their chains, and beg on the road for means to purchase lighter chains, which are refused to them by their keepers.

Krupin.—About 100 soldiers, prisoners, part of them without arms, almost worn out by suffering and exhaustion, are dragged on to Siberia.

Chorbaczev.—Some detachments of from fifty to sixty soldiers in chains are conveying to Siberia. They are of those who, reckoning on the amnesty granted by the Czar, and guaranteed by the King of Prussia, returned to Poland. Many of them were bathed in tears on seeing us; others endeavored to sing, "Poland is not yet lost!" others said to us, "We hope still to return to our dear mother."

Beyond Chorbaczev, M. Warynski, Marshal of Osmiana (the town where the Kirghises assassinated 300 men, women, children, and old men, in a church,) has been brought into a station, under an escort of gendarmes, with his feet and hands loaded with chains, and a ring of iron round his body, joined to another round his neck. His long beard fell on his chest. His hair was cut in the form of a cross; his clothes were halfblack and halfwhite; he is condemned to compulsory labor for life.

Bobruysk.—Six hundred soldiers of the 1st regiment of the line, and officers, are condemned to labor in the fortresses. They are chained ten by ten to a long bar of iron. From this they are only released during the hours of labor. Zaba, a Lithuanian Noble, accused of having conspired to deliver up

the fortress to the insurgents, awaits his sentence in prison. When he was arrested he had about him a list of the patriots, the greater part of which, however, he succeeded in swallowing. The Sibirios, who arrested him, broke his teeth and tore open his mouth, but only succeeded in tearing from his throat a few fragments of paper.

We regret exceedingly to learn by recent accounts from Vienna, that the Duke of Reichstadt, the son of Napoleon, who had been for some time past in a declining state of health, is now considered in almost a hopeless state. His complaint is said to resemble that of his father, and to have been brought on thus prematurely by too much confinement, and the disappointment of a noble mind, in which there is a great deal of ambition. The Emperor of Austria, who is tenderly attached to this young Prince, is said to be severely affected by his ill state of health.

#### Various Matters.

CARLISLE, June 12.

*Awful Dispensation.*—Mrs. Jane Martin, wife of Mr. Thomas Martin, and daughter of the late Mrs. Jane Grayson, of this borough, was instantly deprived of life by lightning, on Sunday afternoon last, a short time after her return home from Mechanicsburg, where she had been attending divine service. We understand that Mr. Martin, with two young men, was standing at the front door, and that Mrs. Martin, (who was in the house) came forward and invited them into the room—as she turned herself, the fluid descended by the chimney, by which she was prostrated upon the floor, lifeless.

*Dreadful Accident.*—On Saturday week the ship *Saratoga* of 550 tons, intended for C. & J. Barstow's line of N. Orleans Packets, was launched from the ship yard of Messrs Webb & Allen, at the foot of Stanton street, New York. A considerable number of persons attended to witness the launch, both on shore and in sloops; one sloop anchored at some distance, having on board two females, parted from its holdfast in consequence of the swell occasioned by the entrance of the new vessel into the river, and after driving some time, was forced against the wharf with great violence. The two unfortunate females, in a state of the utmost alarm, endeavored to jump from the sloop to the shore, when the vessel struck them in again dashing on the wharf, and literally crushed them to death.

The names of sufferers are unknown, one of them was an elderly woman, apparently of the Jewish persuasion, and the other a young girl about 18 years old, and is said to have recently arrived from the State of New Jersey.

At the May session of the Superior Court of Harrison county, Va. William M. Bennett was found guilty of shooting, with intent to kill, his father-in-law, Maj Sillman, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The *Clarksburg Enquirer*, speaking of his trial, furnishes the following interesting particulars:

"The atrocity of the act of which he was found guilty, is aggravated by the relation in which he stood to the man whose assassination he attempted.—Married to the only child of Sillman, treating her with uniform kindness, and living on terms of intimacy, and, to all appearance, in affectionate amity with her parents and other relations—enjoying an unsullied character, without previous complaint against the intended victim of his deadly passions.—he deliberately shoots him in broad day, almost on the threshold of his dwelling! There was no sudden passion—no provocation: but parting as a friend with Sillman on one day, he steals upon him the next and with unerring aim attempts his life. We can scarcely conceive the perfidy of such an act, and nothing but the irresistible clearness of Mr. Sillman's testimony, (which proved him to possess extraordinary fortitude and presence of mind) could have overcome our doubt that under all the circumstances of the case, Bennett could have been the perpetrator of a crime so abhorrent to the feelings of civilized man.

We have heard but one surmise of the motives by which he was actuated to the deed—that the property of Sillman would, in the right of his wife, (the only child of Sillman, fall into his hands. But here again the end seems scarcely sufficient to authorize the means, even with the most grasping mind. Sillman's possessions are represented as being quite inconsiderable, consisting only of a farm of about fifty acres, and its improvements.

There is an episode to the drama in which Bennett has figured, possessing deep interest. His wife was, from the first, convinced of his innocence, and, as we have been told, under the generous delusion of conjugal affection, considered his arrest an unjust persecution. With this feeling she refused to remain at her father's house, and resided until the latter part of April at her husband's father's. Her health, delicate before, gradually gave way under the burthen of her afflictions; and, after much suffering, she sent to her parents, requesting that she might be brought home—to die. She was accordingly removed to her father's house and died on the same day. Her

disease was a broken heart. It is said that Bennett, while in prison, although in general exhibiting much obduracy, was overcome by the news of his wife's death, and melted into tears.

The distress of the parents when testifying to the circumstances relative to the death of their daughter, was felt by all present at the trial.

Bennet is a young man probably not over 23. By this act, although his bloody purpose failed, he has rendered his own home desolate and blasted the hopes of a disconsolate family.

The 'adjourned session' of the Pennsylvania Legislature, during a sitting of two weeks, passed 28 acts and 6 resolutions. The titles of those of a public character follow.

Supplement to an act, entitled an act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Lackawanna and Susquehanna rail-road company.

An act relative to election districts, and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Strasburg rail road, the Williamsport and Elmira rail-road, the Marietta and Columbia rail-road, and the Portsmouth and Lancaster rail-road, and incorporating a company to make the Oxford rail-road.

An act to provide for the election of Representatives of the people of this State, in the Congress of the United States.

An act to appropriate the legacy of Stephen Girard, to improvement by canal navigation.

Supplement to an act, entitled an act to establish the district court for the city and county of Philadelphia, and for other purposes.

An act to establish the bank at Middletown.

An act relative to the Pittsburg and Butler turnpike road company.

Supplement to an act, entitled an act concerning the administration of justice.

An act to amend the charter of the trustees of the fund for the relief and support of the itinerant and superannuated and worn out ministers and preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the United States of America, their wives and children, widows and orphans.

An act authorizing the commissioners of the Internal improvement fund, to apply certain monies to the payment of interest.

Supplement to the act, to authorize the printing and distribution of an additional number of the pamphlet laws.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to authorize the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company, for erecting a bridge over the river Lehigh, near the town of Northampton, passed 28th March, 1797, and the act to revive and amend an act to authorize the Governor of this commonwealth, to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over the river Lehigh, near the town of Northampton, passed 28th March, 1806.

An act relating to the board of health of the port of Philadelphia, and for other purposes.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution relative to the Protective Duties, and the Bank of the United States.

Resolutions relative to the claims of Andrew Boggs, for compensation for damages upon the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal.

Resolution relative to that part of the Columbia and Philadelphia rail-road which passes through the city of Lancaster.

Resolution in aid of the Mountpleasant and Pittsburg turnpike road company.

Resolution relative to the Shippenville and Emelton, and Shippenville and Foxburg turnpike road, and to authorize the street commissioners of the borough of Tawanda, to open a certain street therein.

Resolution relative to the use of the Philadelphia and Columbia rail road.

From various parts of the state, we gather information most cheering as to the prospects of the National Republican cause. A friend who has recently passed through most of the north-eastern counties of the state, and is now journeying near the northern line, assures us that the most decided and evident changes from Jacksonism have been made within a few months, in the sections of the country in which he has sojourned; and the nomination of Mr. Van Buren by the Baltimore convention, has added new impetus to the favorable movements. Every where the name of CLAY begins to be pronounced with new feelings of respect and of growing attachment, while that of SEAGRAM brings up the best pride of Pennsylvanians, who begin to understand that they have long enough been the dupes of the designing of other states, and have, from time to time, received their share of political spoils the spoils of the game, while the contents were enjoyed by those of greater foresight. They know the character and services of John Sergeant—they remember his name associated with the honor of Pennsylvania, and his talents employed in her service—they are in no doubt as to his principles, and having been deceived by the misdirection of one man, they will now exercise the wisdom of electing those whom they know, and whose opinions they approve.

C. S. Gutz.



Truth of Prophecy.

From Keith's Evidence of Religion, &c.  
*Babylon shall become heaps.*—Babylon, the glory of kingdoms, is now the greatest of ruins. Immense tumuli of temples, palaces, and human habitations of every description are every where seen, and form long and varied lines of ruins, which, in some places, rather resemble natural hills than mounds which cover the remains of great and splendid edifices. Those buildings which were once the labor of slaves and the pride of kings, are now misshapen heaps of rubbish. The whole face of the country is covered with vestiges of building, in some places consisting of brick walls surprisingly fresh, in others, merely a vast succession of mounds of rubbish, of such indeterminate figures, variety and extent, as to involve the person who should have formed any theory, in inextricable confusion. Long mounds, running from north to south, are crossed by others from east to west; and are only distinguished by their form, direction and number, from the decayed banks of the canals. The greater part of the mounds are certainly the remains of buildings, originally disposed in streets, and crossing each other at right angles. The most distinct and prominent of these 'heaps' are double, or lie in parallel lines, each exceeding twenty feet in height, and are intersected by cross passages, in such a manner as to place beyond a doubt the fact of their being rows of houses or streets fallen to decay. Such was the form of the streets of Babylon, leading towards the gates: and such are now the lines of its heaps. There are also, in some places, two hollow channels, and three mounds, running parallel to each other for a considerable distance, the central mound being, in such cases, a broader and flatter mass than the other two, as if there had been two streets, going parallel to each other; the central range of houses which divided them being twice the size of the others, from their being double residences, with a front and door of entrance to face each avenue. Irregular hillocks and mounds, formed over masses of ruins, present at every step memorials of the past.

From the temple of Belus and the two royal palaces, to the streets of the city and single dwellings, all have become heaps; and the only difference of gradation now is, from the vast and solid masses of ruins which look like mountains, to the slight mound that is scarcely elevated above the plain. Babylon is fallen, literally fallen to such a degree that those who stand on its site and look on numerous parallel mounds, with a hollow space between, are some times at a loss to distinguish between the remains of a street and a canal, or to tell where the crowds frequented or where the waters flowed.

Neither shall the Arabian pitch tent there, neither shall the shepherd make their folds there.

The shepherd might with facility erect a defence from wild beasts, and make a fold for his flock amid the heaps of Babylon; and the Arab who fearlessly traverses it by day, might pitch his tent by night. But neither the one nor the other could be persuaded to remain a single night among the ruins. The superstitious dread of evil spirits, far more than the natural terror of the wild beasts, effectually prevents them. Capt. Mignan was accompanied by six Arabs, completely armed, but he could not induce them to remain towards night, from the apprehensions of evil spirits. It is impossible to eradicate this idea from the minds of these people, who are very deeply imbued with superstition.

Wild beasts of the desert shall lie there, and their houses shall be full of doleful creatures; and owls shall dwell there, and satyrs (goats) shall dance there, &c.—There are many dens of wild beasts in various parts. There are quantities of porcupine quills (kephud?) And while the lower excavations are often pools of water, in most of the cavities are number of bats and owls. These souterrains (caverns) over which the chambers of majesty may have been spread, are now the refuge of jackals and other savage animals. The mouths of their entrances are strewn with the bones of sheep and goats; and the loathsome smell that issues from most of them is sufficient warning not to proceed into the den. The king of the forest now ranges over the site of that Babylon which Nebuchadnezzar built for his own glory. And the temple of Belus, the greatest work of man, is now like unto a natural den of lions. Two or three majestic lions were seen upon its heights by Sir Robert Ker Porter, as he was approaching it; and the broad prints of their feet were left plain in the clayey soil. Major Keppel saw there a similar footprint of a lion. It is also the unmolested retreat of jackals, hyenas, and other noxious animals. Wild beasts are numerous at the Af-  
 jebah, as well as on Birs Nimrod. The mound was full of large holes; we entered some of them, and found them strewn with the carcasses and skeletons of animals recently killed. The ardure of wild beasts was so strong that prudence got the better of curiosity, for we had no doubt as to the savage nature of the inhabitants. Our guides, indeed, told us that all the ruins abounded in lions and other wild beasts; so literally has the divine prediction

been fulfilled, that wild beasts of the desert should lie there, and their houses be full of doleful creatures; that the wild beasts of the island should cry in their desolate houses.

The temple of Belus or Bael, here evidently spoken of, was a stadium, or farlong, in height; computed by Major Keppel at five hundred, and by Prideaux at six hundred feet. By the lowest computation it was higher than the greatest of the pyramids. The highest of the heaps which now constitute fallen Babylon is Birs Nimrod, generally supposed to have been the temple of Belus. The heap occupies a larger space of ground than that on which the temple stood, having spread, in falling down, beyond its original base. It rests not now upon its ancient foundations, but lies upon the earth, an enormous mass of ruin. At first sight it presents the appearance of a hill, with a castle at the top, so as not only to deceive the eye in beholding it at a distance, or on looking on its picture; but, 'incredible as it may seem, the ruins on the summit of it are actually those spoken of by Pere Emmanuel, who takes no sort of notice of the prodigious mound on which they are elevated. It is almost needless to observe, that the whole of the mound is itself a ruin; and is altogether needless to add another word, to show that it is bowed down as may be seen by the sketch of the comparative ancient and modern height annexed to the plan of Birs Nimrod, in Sir Robert K. Porter's Travels.

Bel is Confounded.—Originally constructed of eight successive towers, one rising above another, it is now consolidated into one irregular hill, presenting a different aspect, and of different altitudes on every side,—a confused and misshapen mass. The eastern face presents two stages of hill; the first showing an elevation of about sixty feet, cloven in the middle into a deep ravine, and intersected in all directions by furrows channelled there by the descending rains of succeeding ages. The summit of this first stage stretches in rather a flattened sweep to the base of the second ascent, which springs out of the first in a steep and abrupt conical form, terminated on the top by a solitary standing fragment of brick-work, like the ruin of a tower. From the foundation of the whole pile to the base of this piece of ruin measures about two hundred feet; and from the bottom of the ruin to its shattered top are thirty-five feet. On the western side, the mass rises at once from the plain in one stupendous, though irregular, pyramid hill, broken in the slopes of its sweeping acclivities by the devastations of time, and rougher destruction. The southern and northern fronts are particularly abrupt. Such and so confounded, is the temple of Belus.

Pennsylvania College

AT GETTYSBURG.  
 THE Citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg and of the County generally, are informed, that the Trustees of the "PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE at GETTYSBURG" will be chosen on the 4th day of July next, and that Judge Blythe, of Harrisburg, has consented to deliver an Oration on the occasion. The Introductory Prayer to be offered by the Rev. Dr. Paxton. The exercises will take place in the Presbyterian Church of this borough. The citizens of the Borough and County are respectfully invited to attend. The procession will be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Academy.  
 Committee of Arrangement.  
 June 12, 1832.

Now's the time for Prizes!

CLARKSON'S OFFICE IN LOOK?  
 If you want a Fortune, call in time; you can only lose \$1 25, and may become RICH!  
 A Prize of 1,000 Dollars.  
 Sold a few weeks ago; and on the 2d inst.  
 18—34—48—A Prize of \$10,000,  
 Sold to a Lad in the Country.  
 June 12.

ATTENTION!

THE Enrolled Inhabitants of the 39th Regt. Penn. Militia, will take notice, that an ELECTION will be held on Saturday the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 P. M. to elect one Lieutenant Colonel, in the place of Lieut. Col. Jacob Schanley removed from the bounds. The 1st Battalion will elect at the house of George Swopie, in Hanover; and the 2d Battalion, at the house of Philip Heagy, in Oxford. The Election in the 1st Battalion will be superintended by Major Pritz, and in the 2d by Major Woods.  
 J. SANDERS, Brig. Insp.  
 May 29.

FOR SALE, THE UNEXPIRED TIME OF A NEGRO BOY, Who has about seven years to serve. Inquire of J. B. M'PHERSON. Gettysburg, Feb. 14.

FRESH Drugs & Medicines, OILS, PAPERS, DYE-STUFFS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, comprises almost every article in his line now in use—together with a large assortment of Patent Medicines, &c. And a fine supply of GROCERIES: All which he will dispose of at very low prices. Country Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine them—and they may find it their interest to purchase from him. Every attention will be paid to those wishing to purchase; and great care taken in the preparation of such articles as may be prescribed by Physicians.  
 N. B. Just received, a large supply of Lancaster Glue.  
 SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.  
 Gettysburg, May 29.

NEW AND Cheap Goods

THE-Subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Seasonable GOODS, Among which are Superfine Blue, Black, Brown & Mixed Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Irish Linens, Silk and Marseilles Vesting, Super Beavertees, Sateens and Drillings, Gingham, Calicoes, Fancy, Gauze & Crape Handkerchiefs, Lufstring and Gros de Nap Silks, Leghorn, Straw, and Palm-leaf Hats and Bonnets, Fancy, Gauze, and Mantua Set Ribbons, &c. &c.  
 Having purchased our Goods low for CASH, we will sell them on the most accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce. The Public are invited to give them a call.  
 DICKEY & HIMES.  
 Gettysburg, April 24.

WENTZ'S Worm destroying Drops,

An invaluable Remedy for WORMS. THIS Medicine is confidently offered to the public as a superior article for destroying & expelling worms from the system.—It has not been known to fail in affording relief in any instance. This medicine is mild in its operation, and may be given to infants with perfect safety. The following testimony will be deemed sufficient, where the gentlemen are known:—We, the undersigned, do certify, that we have used in our families, Samuel H. Wentz's Drops for destroying worms, and find it to be a highly efficacious and valuable medicine.  
 C. L. Snieserott, Philip Berlin, Wm. Heysler, Benj. Fahnestock, Daniel Decker, George Hoffman, John Shafer, Wm. Seibert, John Wilmore, Jacob Heck, Samuel Grove, John Porrmann, Robert Potts, G. Greenawald, John Grove, Wm. Ferry, Samuel Brand, Frederick Spahr, Nicholas Pearce, Geo. S. Eyster, David Spahr.

The above Medicine can at all times be had at the Apothecary Shop of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, June 5, 1832.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE public is informed, that a fresh supply of Sunday School Books, has lately been received at the Depository of the "Adams County Sunday School Union." The publications of the Am. S. S. U. & others suitable for Sunday School Libraries, may be obtained by calling at the house of Mrs. Paxton, where the Depository is kept. The following is a catalogue of some of the books now on hand:—Biblical Antiquities, in 2 vol. Evidence of the Christian Religion, Youth's Library, in 15 vol. Bible Geography, Destruction of Jerusalem, Pierre and his Family, The Week, Laborers in the East, Help to the Gospel, Dictionary of the Bible, by Dr. Alexander, " of the N. Test. by Malcome, Biblical Studies, Teacher's Assistant, Life of Luther, of Francke—of Oberlin—of Spencer—of Brainard—of Poyson—of St. Paul—of Martin—of Swartz—of Mrs. Judson—of Mrs. Newell, Swan's Letters on Missions, Observations upon the Peloponnesus, James' Christian Father's Present, Persecuted Family, Memoirs of Howard, Life of Washington, History of the Church, Judson's Questions, vol. 1, 2, 3, 4, Hymn Books (various binding,) Sunday School Requisites, &c. &c.  
 May 8.

Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

STEWART Of Theological Seminary

APPLICATIONS for the Office of STEWARD in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, will be received until the 28th inst. by the subscriber, from whom also the conditions and particulars may be learned.  
 SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.  
 June 5.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL PLATING Establishment, GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER, FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz: BITS, STIRRUPS, Coach and Gig Mounting, Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles, BELLS, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS, WINKERS & PADS, Top and Trace Finishers, ORNAMENTS, of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns. Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States. All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to, with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.  
 Gettysburg, Sept. 6.

DE LA MONTERAT'S

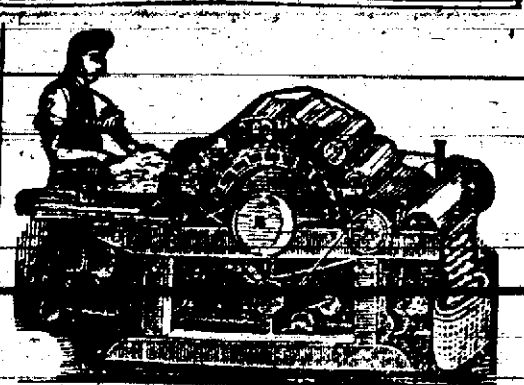
Columbian Vegetable Specific, FOR the Cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind—the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumptions and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to consumptions. To all afflicted with those troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, plants, &c. In combination of those most valuable herbs it becomes a balsam of superior value to the human family. It treats the injured parts, opens the pores, & composes the disturbed nerves; and while it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs, improves digestion, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific is also given in safety—it is mild and pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. A great many well authenticated certificates could be obtained: the proprietor is opposed to any thing like puff, and prefers to risk it on its own merits alone. The public will please to be cautious of a spurious article:—none are genuine without the signature of the proprietor alone, which will accompany each bill of direction.  
 Price One Dollar—for sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg, Aug. 30.

EAGLE HOTEL; Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, GETTYSBURG.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken that well known TAVERN STAND, on the corner of Baltimore & Middle-streets, Gettysburg, lately occupied by Philip HEAGY, Esq. and has fitted it up in a handsome and comfortable manner.—The House is large and commodious; and the Stabling extensive and convenient. His Bar shall at all times be furnished with the best of Liquors; and his Table abundantly supplied. His Beds are good; and a steady and attentive Hostler will always be kept.—In short, no pains shall be spared by him to accommodate Travellers and others, and render them comfortable; and he hopes, by his attention, to merit and receive a generous support from his Friends and the Public.  
 JACOB SANDERS.  
 Gettysburg, March 27.

JOHN GEISELMAN, Coach-Trimmer, and Harness-Maker,

DEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public at large, that he has REMOVED his Shop to the New Building on Middle-street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house—where he will carry on both the above branches of business in all their details, and on the most extensive scale. All kinds of Work in the above Trades will be executed with elegance and dispatch, and at the most reduced prices—and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, and the neatness and excellence of his work, to merit and receive to which the most critical examination is invited.  
 He will also keep on hand for sale, OILS, Barouches, and all other kinds of Wheel Carriages.  
 He forbears to say any thing of his qualifications, but will be judged by the work which he has heretofore done—to which the most critical examination is invited.  
 Gettysburg, April 10.



COLUMBUS Woollen Factory.

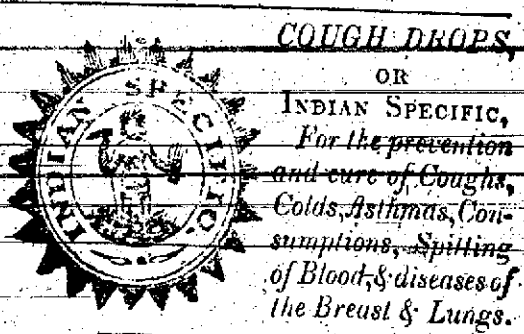
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has leased the Felling Establishment, formerly known as Adam Snyder's, and recently as Samuel Diller's Carding and Felling Mill. This Establishment has been enlarged suitable for a Manufactory, and is situated on the head waters of Little Conowingo creek, York county, four miles from Hanover, seven from Littlestown, and one and a half from the Turnpike leading from Hanover to Baltimore—where he intends to carry on the MANUFACTURING FROM THE FLEECE, INTO Narrow Cloth, Chissnell, Linsey, Blankets, Flannel, cross-barred or plain, Carpets, girthed or figured: ALSO—RAG CARPET, for which the subscriber has on hand a quantity of good Cotton Chain, ready colored, that he can sell at a moderate price.

DYEING.

In the most substantial and durable manner will be executed, such as Indigo Blue, Madder Red, Scarlet, Pink, Orange, Yellow, Green, Brown, and all other brilliant colors, will be dyed on Carpet or Coverlet Yarn. Wool to be carded into Rolls, Woollen Yarn to weave, or Cloth to full and dress, will be particularly attended to, and done on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice. He pledges himself to be responsible for all work which may be entrusted to his care, and not done in a workmanlike manner, if received in good order. From his own personal knowledge of the business, and regular attendance, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. For the convenience of those persons at a distance, the Subscriber will take in work at the store of Jacob Wert, Hanover; Henry Shriver's store, Littlestown; Joseph Lefever's tavern, on the Frederick road; and at the tavern of Philip Heagy, Esq. Oxford.—From whence it will be taken every two weeks (from the beginning of May next) and returned as soon as finished. Persons bringing Wool to be carded from a considerable distance to the Factory, can, by waiting on it, take it with them in Rolls. The price of Carding will be as moderate as at any other place in the neighborhood. Wool, or any other kind of saleable Country Produce, at a fair price, will be taken as pay for work.

JOHN J. N. DEATRICK. April 24.

COUGH DROPS, OR INDIAN SPECIFIC, For the prevention and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. of the Breast & Lungs.



DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, the proprietor of this Specific, resided upwards of four years among the different tribes of North-American Indians; and with unwearied diligence used every means in his power to acquire a knowledge of the different remedies used by them, for the cure of their sick and wounded; and more particularly of those which they take to prevent and cure consumptions, and complaints of the breast and lungs. He observed the Indians were subject to numerous and similar complaints to those of the white people; and from their mode of living, and being exposed to the inclemency of all weathers, many of their complaints were more complicated and violent. Although many of their diseases were of such a nature as would with people in a civilized state have terminated in confirmed consumptions; yet, during all the time he was with them, he did not hear of one who died of a consumption. So happy are they in their knowledge of remedies, and so certain of their effects, when in time applied, that it may be said, "a true consumption is a disease never known or heard of among them." The truth of this observation must be corroborated by all who have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with these people. It may then be asked, why are they exempt from these complaints? The reason is obvious, because they immediately seek for relief, and prevent those complaints, which insensibly undermine the constitution, & bring on incurable consumptions. Bills of directions accompany each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases; also particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct themselves through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescription with the most powerful and useful medicines, if his directions are not faithfully adhered to. The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before the proper authorities in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured of the most desperate cases of consumption; some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying the bottles. For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg, Sept. 6.

BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office.